

REV. JOHN DODWELL,
Editor and Publisher.

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THE CITIZEN.

VOL. IV.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1902

Fifty cents a year.

NO. 12

IDEAS.

Learn so you can do.
Earnestness of life leads to satisfaction of life.

"He who insists on seeing with perfect clearness before he decides never does."

A fair test and measure of civilization is the influence of good women.—EMERSON.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

TAKE NOTICE.

Be sure and accept one of our premium offers on another page.

Rev. M. K. Faseo will preach at the Baptist church next Sunday, morning and night.

Rev. H. J. Derthick will preach at Second church next Sunday. His morning subject will be "The Church."

Dr. Burgess will preach at the Tabernacle on Sunday at 11 a.m. Subject: "The Greatest Question of Your Life."

President Frost will preach at the first Sunday College Chapel exercise next Sunday night at 7:30. There will be room for citizens as well as students. The subject will be "The Blessing of Beginnings."

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The annual circulation of the Bible is now 12,500,000.

Over \$100,000,000 of French capital is invested in China.

Between Jan. 1 and July 31, 1902, Cuba exported 442,442 tons of sugar, leaving on hand 361,383 tons.

Government reports show that there are at least 62,000 square miles of coal-bearing land in the eastern states of Australia.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Cotton experts put this year's crop in the United States at 9,713,394 bales.

The prune crop of California this year is estimated at 145,000,000 pounds.

Wages of more than 50,000 iron workers in the rolling mills have been advanced.

The Western Union Telegraph company at Chicago have discharged all boy messengers and will use girls as messengers in the residence and business districts and men in the rough districts.

President Roosevelt escaped a tragic death by only a few feet in a collision between his carriage and an electric car in Pittsfield, Mass., on Sept. 3. One of his secret service bodyguards, Wm. Craig, was instantly killed and the driver of the carriage was seriously injured.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The strength of the organized militia in Kentucky is 1,927 men, divided as follows: infantry, 1,528; artillery, 182; unassigned infantry, 196; hospital corps, 21.

The boarding house of Mrs. Mary Fox, of Lancaster, was destroyed by fire Tuesday, at 3 a.m. Several persons were injured by jumping from a second story window.

Judge Cantrell accused the city officials of Frankfort of being derelict in duty and ordered the grand jury to look into alleged open violations of the gambling and liquor-selling laws.

The "Colonel," formerly published at Livingston, later at Mt. Vernon, and the only Republican paper in Rockcastle county, has sold its business and outfit to the Mt. Vernon Signal (Dem.).

A Canadian syndicate recently purchased of Mrs. Helen B. Landowne, of Covington, a tract of land in Breathitt and Knox counties thirty miles long and ten miles wide, containing 120,000 acres of valuable mineral and timber, said to be the finest in the state.

The eighth district Republican convention, held at Nicholasville, Sept. 3, nominated William Lawson Sunrall, of Mercer county, for congress on the sixth ballot. T. A. Chenault, of Madison county, withdrew on the fifth ballot and Sunrall was nominated over George Nicholas, of Shelby, by a vote of 90 to 66.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Kentucky Conference, M. E. church, South, met at London, Laurel county, Wednesday, Sept. 3, adjourning Monday the 8th. The writer had the privilege of attending part of the exercises of the body, and was especially privileged to be present at the Missionary anniversary on Saturday night, when Dr. Reid, superintendent of the Korean Mission addressed a large audience on Missions in China and Korea. Dr. Reid has spent seventeen years in the China Mission and seven in Korea. On Sunday morning the presiding bishop, Rev. Dr. Morrison, delivered a most masterly and practical sermon to a class of nine young men who were ordained deacons at the close of the service.

The subject was, "Essentials to Revivals as Methodists understand them." The text was Psalm 126:6, and the sermon was worth traveling a hundred miles for the privilege of hearing it. If the young men who were the special subjects of exhortation follow the counsel of the Bishop as delivered in the sermon, it is not too much to say that they will under God be singularly useful in the salvation of souls. It was not only a subject to preachers; its applicability was wide. If every teacher would search for the inner meaning of the text and put it in their work the millennium would draw nearer by thousands of years than at present indicated. *Read the text.*

On Sunday afternoon, before the ordination of elders, Dr. Webber, of the Kentucky Wesleyan university, preached from John 3:3. The sermon was clear, logical and convincing. At night the memorial services of ministers and ministers' wives who have died during the conference year were held. It was an interesting and affecting occasion.

London for situation is like Jerusalem: "the mountains are round about it." There is much evidence of enterprise, and the citizens say the place is growing.

The editors of the *Mountain Echo* and the *Mountain Democrat* gave this scribe a courteous and cordial greeting and welcome.—D.

"COME OVER AND HELP."

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The CITIZEN needs five thousand new subscribers, and appeals to all the old subscribers to help secure them.

TUE CITIZEN has been published for three years and a quarter, and at a financial loss, and if it had not been for the help of good friends who were interested in it The CITIZEN would have had to suspend before it was six months old. It costs much more in proportion to get out a paper the size of THE CITIZEN in a small printing office than it does to publish a paper like *The Weekly Commercial* or *The Weekly Inter Ocean* and papers of that class with their means and machinery. Of course we know that these papers are much larger than THE CITIZEN, but they do not give you the news you want and appreciate, and THE CITIZEN does. We are very thankful for what our subscribers have done for and said about us, but we are anxious to give you a still better paper and we can do so if you will all help to get us a large number of subscribers; and we are also anxious to make THE CITIZEN self-supporting, and in order to do this we must have a large subscription list.

Now we do not ask you to help us just for friendship's sake, but we are willing to make it profitable to you if you will help us.

The Manager is searching for some useful premiums to offer to those who will secure new subscribers and to the new subscribers themselves. On another page we offer two or three fine premiums for subscribers. Later we shall have other premiums to offer; we earnestly ask you to do all you can for us.

If every one of our regular subscribers would send us three new names, we would have more subscribers than we ask for in this appeal to you. Some are so situated that it will be difficult to get new subscribers, but nearly every one can do something, and many of you can send in a large number of names. Read our offer, and then help.

THE CITIZEN.

USE OF TIME.

Experience shows that each student doing full work should give at least eight hours a day to severe study, and eight hours to sleep. This will leave eight hours for toilet, meals, worship, recreation, manual labor and extras.

It is very important in school life that we should make a careful plan for use of our time, and that we should all try to study, play and work at the same hours, so as not to hinder one another.

To assist in punctuality and the best use of time the following bells will ring:

5:30—Rising bell
(Toilet, devotions, room work.)

6:30—Breakfast. (Warning, 6:20.)

7:00—Inspection of rooms.

7:50—Morning study hours.
(First lesson period.)

8:35—Second lesson period bell.

9:20—Chapel worship
(Silence during filling the last two vehicles.)

9:45, 10:30 and 11:15—Lesson periods.

12:00—Close of study hours.

12:15—Dinner. (Warning, 12:10.)

1:30—Afternoon study hours.
(First lesson period.)

2:30—Second lesson period.

3:15—Close of study hours.

Here follows an interval for manual labor and recreation. (Lecture on Tuesdays.)

5:45—Supper. (Warning 5:35.)

6:30—Visper hour.

7:30—Evening study hours.

9:30—Warning for curfew.

10:00—Curfew.

MOUNTAIN TRIP.

Prof. Raymond and Dr. Burgess returned from a trip in the mountains Tuesday evening, on which trip they traveled by wagon 300 miles in fifteen days; gave eight stereopticon lectures; visited twenty-one schoolhouses of the fifty-two in Leslie county, and addressed over 2,000 representative persons. Good weather and grand treatment everywhere. Their wagon went over mountains where the like had not been before. The campaign with County Supt. Brock in Leslie county was a grand success.

REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods, such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linsey, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:

Coverlets, \$4 to \$6; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linsey, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$8 a pair.

White linsey and white btaukets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2½ yards (90 inches) long. All dyes used must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hattie Graham,
Berea, Ky.

Josh Westhafer, of Logoochee, Ind., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

A party of Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort capitalists are investigating the merits of the natural gas fields just discovered near Irvine, Estill county. Ten thousand acres of land are under lease by the promoters.

FOR HANDMADE FANCY WOODWORK

in hats, sunbonnets, fancy baskets of all descriptions, napkin rings, in all colors

Send your orders to
MISSES M. AND L. CARTER,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Prices very reasonable, and all work well-made.

NEW JERSEY ROADS.

MANY SPLENDID HIGHWAYS IN THE GARDEN STATE.

Permanent Roads and What It Costs to Keep Them in Repair—How the State Aid Law Provides for Highway Improvement.

In the matter of permanent road improvement New Jersey has taken a leading part. Having in what is called the metropolitan regions, the sections within forty miles of New York and Philadelphia, many growing cities and towns, the conditions were such as to compel attention and demand a solution. After much discussion the present state law was finally enacted and, with slight changes, has remained on the statute book for nearly ten years. In accordance with the provisions of this law permanent roads have been constructed and are petitioned for in many counties of the state, says a writer in the Good Roads Magazine.

"But," it will be remarked, "do not such roads get out of repair and are they not then harder on horse and wagon and traveler than dirt roads?" Of course all good things that are used will show wear, and a stone road will be used far more than it was before it was improved. People will go out of their way in order to enjoy the comfort of it. This is especially the case in winter, when parallel roads are covered with mud. Then, too, the strata is the greatest, for the sharpened talks of the horses' shoes tear up the surface more than at other times, and on hills, especially where heavy loads are drawn, this will be particularly noticeable. But, after all is said, the road is far better than any dirt road could possibly be under the same usage. If this heavy wear is allowed to continue several years, the road will begin to be somewhat rough, and of course travel over it will not be quite so pleasant.

The cost of repair will then seem to be quite an item. But we do not let ordinary roads go without repairs; much less should we withhold care from them after they are improved. The law provides that the contractor shall keep the road in repair one year after its completion, and a percentage of the cost is withheld to insure compliance with this condition. The first winter will very likely show the weak places, if any should appear, and the hollows that form must be filled and the sur-



A ROAD IN NEW JERSEY.

face put in good condition before the road is finally accepted. To secure the best results a light dressing of sand or finely broken stone should be applied each spring, all loosened stones being first removed. This covering will wear down in a few weeks, levelling the surface as smooth and as pleasant to ride over as before. The cost of this should not be greater than the cost of "working" an ordinary road, and when you are doing it you are not putting soil on the surface to make mud when it rains and dust when it is dry.

The state aid law provides that when a road is improved it becomes thereafter a state road and is to be kept in repair by the county. The expense of such improvement is divided into three parts: One part, 10 per cent, is apportioned by commissioners among the owners of the property along the road, according to the advantage the road is likely to be to them. In very few communities would a farmer be assessed more than \$50, I am told, unless he was a very large land owner. A second part, 33 1/3 per cent, is paid by the state, and the remainder, 56 2/3 per cent, is paid by the county. This is the portion of cost that becomes a direct tax upon all taxable property of the county.

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Everything of value costs, and that which costs least at the first is not necessarily cheapest. The man who buys a machine too light for the work it is intended to do because it is cheap is very likely to find that the cost of repairs and the loss of time resulting therefrom soon eat up the amount saved in the beginning.

A TENNESSEE COUNTY TO ISSUE BONDS.

Hanover county, in Tennessee, has voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for the improvement of roads. Hanover is one of the sunniest counties in the state, but it is not so small to set a good example to the larger counties and perhaps to the state.

Sprinkling Preserves Roads.

Sprinkling not only makes travel over the road more pleasant, but it preserves the surface. The rock gets loose when the surface becomes dry and dusty, and the damage from fri-

An Independent Weekly

Devoted to the
Interests of

THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

OUR SHOES

We offer a choice collection of the world's best brands for men—

Hanan, Florsheim, Walk-Over, Bilt-Well, and other select lines.

Our big stock has just what you want, no matter what style, shape or size, and agreeably priced in every case. Try us for your next pair.

Covington & Banks,

Outfitters for Men and Boys, Richmond, Ky.

LARGEST STOCK OF SADDLES IN KY.

I will for the next 60 days sell any saddle in the shop at 10 per cent reduction.

A full line of summer goods, such as Buggy Dusters, Sheets, Straw Hats for Horses, Colt Halters, etc., on hand.

Prices Low.

Quality guaranteed.

T. J. MOBERLY . .

COST OF RUM HABIT

STARTLING FIGURES GATHERED BY
A METHODIST PASTOR.

**Next Problem of Poverty Would
Vanish, He Says, If Liquor Trade
Were Eliminated—What the Na-
tional Drink Bill Represents.**

Dr. Polhemus H. Swift, pastor of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, speaking on "The Cost of the Rum Trade and the Returns From It," said,

"The rum trade is an enormous business. The direct cost to the people of the United States is the amount of money spent for liquors; that is, for native distilled spirits \$460,000,000, for domestic beer \$175,000,000, for domestic wines \$60,000,000, for imported liquors of all kinds \$20,000,000, total \$1,055,000,000. To this enormous direct cost must be added the larger indirect cost. That has been estimated all the way from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000."

"If we take the most conservative figures and say that the total cost of the trade is \$2,000,000,000, we yet have a sum that is all but unthinkable. If that were saved, it would give \$100 per year to each of 5,000,000 families. It would give to each of 10,000,000 families 4 barrels of flour, 15 pairs of shoes, 10 complete suits of clothing, 15 bushels of potatoes and 500 pounds of meat. Before so large a distribution the problem of poverty would disappear as the morning mist before the July sun. The cost of the rum trade is ten times as much as all the churches of America have given for home and foreign missions from their organization to this hour, twenty times as much as all salaries paid for public school teachers in the United States, and ten times as much as is expended for public education in all forms."

"The drink bill would pay for all rail roads in the United States in three and a half years, pay for all farms in the state of Illinois in six months, wipe out all our national, state, city, county and town debts in one year, pay for all farm animals owned in the United States in ten months and would still eat all bank deposits in two years."

"What are we getting for this enormous expenditure? The saloon and the drink habit furnish the hottest of crime in our country, for 75 per cent of all crime that curses our land can be traced directly or indirectly to rum. It is the cause of not less than 25 per cent of the poverty that makes life unbearable. Mr. Powderly once said that nine-tenths of all the misery of the working people was due to slavery to strong drink. The drink habit is responsible for a large percentage of the disease from which our people suffer. Every physician is familiar with a large class of aleoholic diseases. We have aleoholic phthisis, enlargement and feebleness of the heart, epilepsy, paralysis, dropsy, insanity, derangement of liver and kidneys and a complete breakdown of the nervous system. The drink habit results in loss of acute sense of feeling and control of the body. Judgment is clouded, nerves shattered and prompt action rendered impossible."

"All this results in a harvest of awful death. Such a system cannot be legalized without sin."

HOSPITAL'S GOOD RECORD.

Some Figures From Report of a Temperance Institution.

At a recent anniversary meeting of the London Temperance hospital statistics were presented showing the remarkable progress of the institution since its establishment in 1873. During 1901 no less than 1,200 in patients were dismissed, of which number 877 were dismissed cured and 237 relieved, the deaths being 107, or 8.2 per cent; 23,524 visits had been paid by the 30,007 new out patients, while treatment had also been afforded in connection with 12,836 casualties. The annual report says:

"We recognize and rejoice in the diminished use of alcohol in most of the general hospitals of London, but up to the present time the Temperance hospital is the only one which not only excludes aleoholic beverages from the dietary, but which also conducts the nonaleoholic treatment of diseases under constant scientific observation."

"To prosecute this inquiry is the special work of our hospital, and that it has been pursued with success may be inferred from the fact that out of 19,200 in patients treated in twenty-eight years the visiting staff has not considered it needful to prescribe aleohol as a drug in more than fifty-two cases, the recoveries being twenty and the deaths thirty-two following its use."

The Backsider.

Once upon a time a man who had been very upright began to turn toward intemperance and went from bad to worse, much to the astonishment of his friends, says a New York Herald writer. One very slippery day, while blinding snow was falling, he was hastening along the street under the influence of liquor, when he slipped, fell on his back and went several feet and against a brick wall with such force that the life was nearly knocked out of him. "I will never drink another drop of liquor as long as I live," he said when after great effort he had regained his feet. Moral: A man may be improved by backsiding.

Law Enforcement in Texas.

The city council of Sherman, Tex., without a dissenting vote, last night being present, passed a resolution instructing the chief of police to enforce the law against open saloons on Sunday.

OUR PREMIUM
** OFFERS **TO CITIZEN
SUBSCRIBERS

No. 1. A fully-warranted, general-purpose, two-blade pocket-knife, exact size of cut. The blades are hand forged from razor steel, file-tested and warranted, and this is as good a knife as can be purchased at any first-class store for seventy-five cents.



We will send *The Citizen*, weekly, for one year, price 50 cents a year, and one of these splendid knives, worth 75 cents, total value \$1.25, free by mail to any new subscriber for 75 cents.

No. 2. A pair of best quality 7-inch shears, handles finely finished and japanned, much more durable than nickel plating—just the right size shears for the workbasket. ND BETTER SHEARS MADE.

We will send *The Citizen*, weekly, for one year, price 50 cents a year, and a pair of these splendid shears, value 60 cents, total value \$1.10, free by mail to a new subscriber for only 75 cents. If a new subscriber would like to have both shears and knife, they can have both and *The Citizen*, the best newspaper in Eastern Kentucky, for only \$1.10.

No. 3. A genuine, hollow-ground Sheffield Diamond Edge, Maher & Grosh \$1.00 Razor, set ready for use. As good a razor as can be sold for a dollar, fully warranted in every respect.

We will send *The Citizen*, weekly, for one year and this extra fine razor, by mail prepaid, to a new subscriber for only \$1.00.

A Sewing Machine Free.

I will give an Up-to-Date, light-running, five drawer, drop-head, finely-finished Sewing machine, *free of all cost*, to any lady who will send me one hundred and twenty (120) new, paid-up subscriptions to *The Citizen*. The machine is fully warranted. No machine can do better work. It is noiseless and ball-bearing. It is fully equal to any machine you can buy of an agent for \$15. It is a handsome, durable machine of which any lady might justly be proud.

Here is an opportunity for some bright young lady to own a first-class, thoroughly reliable sewing-machine without any money outlay.

Send in the names with 50 cents for each name as fast as you get them so we can be sending the papers to the subscribers. We will send you receipts for all names, and when you have sent in 120 names I will order the machine direct to you from the factory.

Remember this is a first-class, drop-head, five drawer, ball-bearing, noiseless sewing-machine. No machine can do better work.

OFFER TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

If you are behind on your subscription and will pay up arrears you may then renew for another year at the above offers if you so desire.

Still further: If you want the Fine Pocket Knife send me three new subscribers and addresses, and \$1.50 to pay for same, and I will send the paper to the new subscribers and the knife to you, all charges paid, and in addition I will send to the new subscribers as a present the splendid story "Black Rock," neatly bound in paper covers.

Or you can have the Extra Good Shears for three names and \$1.50, each new subscriber to get "Black Rock" as well as *The Citizen*.

Or you can get the Hollow Ground, Fully Warranted Razor for four new names and \$2, the razor sent to you and the paper to go for a year to the new subscribers as well as "Black Rock."

These are liberal offers, and ought to bring in a lot of new subscribers.

Remember. These are no bargain counter goods, but goods of best quality, fully warranted, and as good as any that can be bought in a first-class store.

The knives, shears and razors will be mailed direct from the factory to you.

Don't delay, send in your orders and the money. These offers may not be open very long. Send money by money-order or registered letter. Address

JOHN DODWELL,
THE CITIZEN BEREAL, KY.

How to Make Sand Dressing.

One-half teaspoon of mustard, one-half teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne, two teaspoons of flour, one tea-spoon of sugar, yolk of one egg, three-quarters of a cup of milk, two teaspoons of melted butter, one-quarter cup of hot vinegar. Mix the dry ingredients in a sauceman, stir into them the yolk of the egg, butter and milk; stir the mixture over hot water until it begins to thicken, then stir in the vinegar, a few drops at a time. When ice thick as thick cream, strain and cool.

Love as an Antifat.

Love as an antifat seems to have been very effective in the case of the Wisconsin woman who sued a man for \$5,000 damages because she lost thirty pounds of flesh when he married another woman. A fat woman with a fieble lover may be greatly benefited.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

How to Preserve Ribbons.

Gasoline is excellent for cleaning colored ribbons that have become soiled, but it makes white ones yellowish in color and does not affect creases as water will.

For white ribbons or those badly creased or matted prepare a suit of soft water and pure soap. Wash the ribbons in this just as you would wash a fine handkerchief; rinse and let it partially dry in all parts and roll it smoothly over a wide card or piece of pasteboard, rolling a piece of clean white muslin with it.

Wrap the muslin around fast, so that the ribbon shall be covered, and place the whole under a heavy weight. A letter press is an excellent place to which to press it. Leave it until it shall have had time to dry. The ribbon will absorb the moisture. The ribbon will come out looking fresh and clean and will have lost none of its "life," as is the case with ribbons which are pressed with an iron.

THE HOME.

Some Immediate Home Remedies for Ordinary Ailments.

So far as medical science has discovered, the best all-round cure for dyspepsia is salt and water. You put a small teaspoonful of salt in a large tumbler as hot as you can swallow, and drink it half an hour or twenty minutes before each meal. This washes out the stomach thoroughly. Many people try the plan of drinking hot water as a cure for stomach complaint, but as they omit the salt the operation is not always satisfactory. The plain water is rather irritating to a delicate stomach, but the addition of salt prevents the irritation and converts the draught into a powerful stomach stimulant.

Pepper proves equally valuable in emergencies. Suppose one has a pain in the stomach or a sinking feeling, there is nothing better than a small quantity of pepper in a glass of hot water. With the addition of sugar it forms a pleasant and stimulating draught, good for a cold and all sorts of pains.

Mustard has many valuable uses. As a plaster on the chest it draws the blood from the congested lungs to the skin, and in the footbath it draws the blood from the lungs to the feet. But it is still more valuable as an emetic. In these days of tainted foods we run considerable risk of poisoning if not to the death, at least to the point of very great discomfort. A spoonful of mustard in a large glass of warm water is a splendid remedy in such cases, and it also stimulates.

Sugar cannot be beaten as a cure for cold in the head. It must be very finely powdered and used as a snuff. In some way it then acts as an anesthetic, and, if used in time, puts an end to the cold.

Eight out of ten cases of toothache can be relieved by getting some bread soda—bicarbonate of soda, not baking powder—dusting it on a piece of cotton wool, and placing this in the cavity. If all the teeth ache together the cause is generally acidity of the mouth. In that case dissolve the soda in warm water and wash the teeth with it. You will be well in an instant.

If you keep licorice in the house you have one of the very best cures for dyspepsia. A small piece of licorice, slowly dissolved in the mouth, covers the stomach with a protective coat and relieves the pain of inflammation.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. BROCKMAN, Bagwell, Mo. This remedy is for sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of machine can be bought from me or my dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.

The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the **New Home** the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS.

28 Union Sq., N.Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Atlanta, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY

SISCO & CO., Nicotaville, Ky.

BEWARE OF THE KNIFE.

No profession has advanced more rapidly of late than surgery, but it should not be used except where absolutely necessary. In cases of piles, for example, it is seldom needed. Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures quickly and permanently. Unequalled for cuts, burns, bruises, wounds, skin diseases. Accept no counterfeits. "I was so troubled with bleeding piles that I lost much blood and strength," says J. C. Phillips, Paris, Ill. "Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me in a short time." Soothes and heals.

For sale by East End Drug Co.

THE SCHOOL.

IMPROVING SCHOOLYARDS.

Women Beautifying Unsightly Places in Many Towns.

Many branches of the women's auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art association are giving primary attention to school surroundings. The yards, front and rear, where opportunity for improvement is open are no longer left in their grassless and unadorned condition, says the New York Tribune. Trees are set along the curvilinear paths, climbing shrubs planted along the walls, and flower beds laid out in artistic arrangement are scattered in the open spaces. The result is that many of the most unsightly schoolyards in various towns have become blooming and attractive areas, contributing alike to the comfort of the pupils and their artistic culture.

The programme of the auxiliary branches is to take the worst school areas first, and a most gratifying fact is the interest which the children having the most squalid home conditions have developed in promoting the improvement of the schoolyards.

The juvenile tendency to destroy things of beauty has been easily checked, so that no efforts of the branches relative to schools have been wasted.

In some instances prizes for the best looking yards have introduced a prolific rivalry on the part of the schools. Among the various experiments tried is the successful one of encouraging the pupils to secure shrubs and plants and flowers for themselves and setting them out under older guidance. This plan has fostered a sense of ownership which inspires boys and girls to more attention and care of the improved yards.

One instance was cited in which the boys, with carts and wheelbarrows, cleared a rough space of debris and with hoes and rakes leveled the area, while the girls lent their aid in setting the vegetation for growth and development. This case was read as a text for the topic of teaching the children to take a prominent part in the beautifying and protection of school territory.

The auxiliary branches are not confining their attention to schools. They are devoting time to the adornment of nooks by the side of railroads, unusually areas near factories and, in fact, bringing the aid of green nature to cover up and to screen places that offend the eye and detract from the general beauty of the town. Further, the auxiliaries have taken interest not only in matters of adornment, but in things sanitary, counseling with boards of health and inspiring the removal of whatever menaces the public health.

R.I.P.A.N.S.

I have experienced a wonderful result in using Ripans Tabules. I was seriously affected with indigestion and heartburn. A friend suggested trying Ripans, and I was surprised at the improvement. On making application a few years ago for policy of insurance I was refused on account of a weak heart, but the same company passed me recently, and I give Ripans Tabules credit for the health I am enjoying. I can certainly recommend them to any one suffering with palpitation of the heart or indigestion.

AT DRUGGISTS.

The five cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

Berea College Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 26 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years course, with Agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Bachelor's degrees.

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Music—Reed Organ, Choral (free), Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY.

WILL C. GAMBLE, Berea, Madison County, Ky.

COST OF BUM HABIT

STARTLING FIGURES GATHERED BY A METHODIST PASTOR.

Very Problem of Poverty Would Vanish, He Says. If Liquor Traffic Were Eliminated—What the National Drink Bill Represents.

Dr. Polkman H. Swift, pastor of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, speaking on "The Cost of the Rum Traffic and the Returns From It," said:

"The rum traffic is an enormous business. The direct cost to the people of the United States is the amount of money spent for liquors that is, for native distilled spirits \$20,000,000,000, for domestic beer \$47,000,000, for domestic wines \$63,000,000, for imported liquors of all kinds \$20,000,000, total \$1,075,000,000. To it is enormous direct cost must be added the larger indirect cost. That has been estimated all the way from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000.

If we take the most conservative figures and say that the total cost of the traffic is \$2,000,000,000, we yet have a sum that is all but unthinkable. If that were saved it would give \$100 per year to each of 5,000,000 families. It would give to each of 10,000,000 families 4 barrels of flour, 15 pairs of shoes, 10 complete suits of clothing, 15 bushels of potatoes and 500 pounds of meat. Before a large distribution the problem of poverty would disappear as the morning mist before the sun. The cost of the rum traffic is ten times as much as all the charities of America have given for home and foreign missions from their organization to the hour, twenty times its worth as all salaries paid for public school teachers to the United States and ten times as much as is expended for public welfare in all forms.

The drink bill would pay for all railroads in the United States in three and a half years, pay for all farms in the state of Illinois for six months. Wipe out all our national, state, city, county and town debts in six years, pay for all farm interests owned in the United States in ten months and would still leave all debts due us in two years.

What are we giving for this enormous expenditure? The saloon and the drunk hall furnish the outlet of crime in our country. For 35 per cent of all crime that ensues our land can be traced directly or indirectly to rum. It is the cause of not less than 25 per cent of the poverty that makes life unbearable. Mr. Powell once said that nine-tenths of all the misery of the working people was due to slavery to strong drink. The drink habit is responsible for a large percentage of the disease from which our people suffer. Every physician is familiar with a large class of alcohol diseases. We have rheumatic pleuritis, enlargement and feebleness of the heart, epilepsy, paralysis, dropsy, insanity, derangement of liver and kidneys and a complete breakdown of the nervous system. The drink habit results in loss of sense of feeling and control of the body. Judgment is clouded, nerves shattered and prompt action rendered impossible.

All this results in a harvest of awful death. Such a system cannot be legalized without sin."

HOSPITAL'S GOOD RECORD.

Some Figures from Report of Temperance Institution.

At a recent anniversary meeting of the London Temperance hospital statistics were presented showing the remarkable progress of the institution since its establishment in 1873. During 1890 no less than 1,220 in patients were dismissed, of which number 877 were dismissed cured and 237 relieved, the deaths being .97, or 8.2 per cent; 23,331 visits had been paid by the 9,097 new out patients, while treatment had also been afforded in connection with 12,846 consultations. The annual report says:

"We rejoice and rejoice in the diminished use of alcohol in most of the general hospitals of London, but up to the present time the Temperance hospital is the only one which not only excludes alcoholic beverages from the dietary, but while also conducts the non-alcoholic treatment of diseases under constant scientific observation."

To prosecute this inquiry is the special work of our hospital, and that it has been pursued with success may be inferred from the fact that out of 13,260 in patients treated in twenty-eight years the visiting staff has not considered it needful to prescribe alcohol as a drug in more than fifty-two cases, the recoveries being twenty and the deaths thirty-two following its use."

The Drunks.

Once upon a time a man who had been very upright, began to lean toward intemperance and went from bad to worse, much to the astonishment of his friends, says a New York Herald writer. One very slippery day, while blinding snow was falling, he was hastening along the street under the influence of liquor, when he slipped, fell on his back and went several feet and against a brick wall with such force that the life was nearly knocked out of him. "I will never drink another drop of liquor as long as I live," he said when after a great effort he had regained his feet. Moral: A man may be improved by backsitting.

Law Enforcement in Texas.

The city council of Sherman, Tex., without a dissenting vote, all members being present, passed a resolution instructing the chief of police to enforce the law against open saloons on Sunday.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS ♫ ♫ ♫

TO CITIZEN SUBSCRIBERS

No. 1. A fully-warranted, general-purpose, two-blade pocket-knife, exact size of cent. The blades are hand forged from razor steel, file-tested and warranted, and this is as good a knife as can be purchased at any first-class store for seventy-five cents.



We will send **THE CITIZEN**, weekly, for one year, price 50 cents a year, and one of these splendid knives, worth 75 cents, total value \$1.25, free by mail to any new subscriber for 75 cents.

No. 2. A pair of best quality 7-inch shears, handles finely finished and japanned, much more durable than nickel plating—just the right size shears for the workbasket. **NO BETTER SHEARS MADE.**

We will send **THE CITIZEN**, weekly, for one year, price 50 cents a year, and a pair of these splendid shears, value 60 cents, total value \$1.10, free by mail to a new subscriber for only 75 cents. Or if a new subscriber would like to have both shears and knife, they can have both and **THE CITIZEN**, the best newspaper in Eastern Kentucky, for only \$1.10.

No. 3. A genuine, hollow-ground Sheffield Diamond Edge, Maher & Gross \$1.00 Razor, set ready for use. As good a razor as can be sold for a dollar, fully warranted in every respect.

We will send **THE CITIZEN**, weekly, for one year and this extra fine razor, by mail prepaid, to a new subscriber for only \$1.00.

A Sewing Machine Free.

I will give an Up-to-Date, light-running, five drawer, drop head, finely-finished Sewing machine, *free of all cost*, to any lady who will send me one hundred and twenty (120) new, paid-up subscriptions to **THE CITIZEN**. The machine is fully warranted. No machine can do better work. It is noiseless and ball-bearing. It is fully equal to any machine you can buy of an agent for \$15. It is a handsome, durable machine of which any lady might justly be proud.

Here is an opportunity for some bright young lady to own a first-class, thoroughly reliable sewing-machine without any money outlay.

Send in the names with 50 cents for each name as fast as you get them so we can be sending the papers to the subscribers. We will send you receipts for all names, and when you have sent in 120 names I will order the machine direct to you from the factory.

Remember this is a first-class, drop head, five drawer, ball bearing, noiseless sewing-machine. No machine can do better work.

OFFER TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

If you are behind on your subscription and will pay up arrears you may then renew for another year at the above offers if you so desire.

Still further: If you want the Fine Pocket Knife send me three new subscribers and addresses, and \$1.50 to pay for same, and I will send the paper to the new subscribers and the knife to you, all charges paid, and in addition I will send to the new subscribers as a present the splendid story "Black Rock," neatly bound in paper covers.

You can have the Extra Good Shears for three names and \$1.50, each new subscriber to get "Black Rock" as well as **THE CITIZEN**.

Or you can get the Hollow Ground, Fully Warranted Razor for four new names and \$2, the razor sent to you and the paper to go for a year to the new subscribers as well as "Black Rock."

These are liberal offers, and ought to bring in a lot of new subscribers.

Remember. These are no bargain counter goods, but goods of best quality, fully warranted, and as good as any that can be bought in a first class store.

The knives, shears and razors will be mailed direct from the factory to you.

Don't delay, send in your orders and the money. These offers may not be open very long. Send money by money-order or registered letter. Address

**JOHN DODWELL,
THE CITIZEN BEREAL, KY.**

How to Make Salad Dressing.

One-half teaspoon of mustard, one-half teaspoon of salt, a dash of vinegar, two teaspoons of flour, one ten spoon of sugar, yolk of one egg, three-quarters of a cup of milk, two teaspoons of melted butter, one-quarter cup of hot vinegar. Mix the dry ingredients in a saucier, stir into them the yolk of the egg, butter and milk; stir the mixture over hot water until it begins to thicken, then stir in the vinegar, a few drops at a time. When it is as thick cream, strain and cool.

Love as an Antifat.

Love as an antifat seems to have been very effective in the case of the Wisconsin woman who sued a man for \$5,000 damages because she lost thirty pounds of flesh when she married another woman. A fat woman with aickle lover may be greatly benefited.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

How to Freshen Ribbons.

Gasoline is excellent for cleaning colored ribbons that have become soiled, but it makes white ones yellowish in color and does not affect creases as water will.

For white ribbons or those badly creased or matted prepare a suds of soft water and any pure soap. Wash the ribbons in this just as you would wash a fine handkerchief; rinse and let it partially dry. Take it down while still damp in all parts and roll it smoothly over a wide card or piece of pistachio, rolling a piece of clean white muslin with it.

Wrap the muslin around last, so that the ribbon shall be covered, and place the whole under a heavy weight. A letter press is an excellent place in which to press it. Leave it until it shall have had time to dry. The muslin will absorb the moisture. The ribbon will come out looking fresh and clean and will have lost none of its "life," as is the case with ribbons which are pressed with an iron.

THE HOME.

Some Immediate Home Remedies for Ordinary Ailments.

So far as medical science has discovered, the best all-round cure for dyspepsia is salt and water. You put a small teaspoonful of salt in a large tumbler as hot as you can swallow, and drink it half an hour or twenty minutes before each meal. This washes out the stomach thoroughly. Many people try the plan of drinking hot water as a cure for stomach complaint, but as they omit the salt the operation is not always satisfactory. The plain water is rather irritating to a delicate stomach, but the addition of salt prevents the draught and converts the draught into a powerful stomach stimulant.

Pepper proves equally valuable in emergencies. Suppose one has a pain in the stomach or a sinking feeling, there is nothing better than a small quantity of pepper in a glass of hot water. With the addition of sugar it forms a pleasant and stimulating draught, good for a cold and all sorts of pains.

Mustard has many valuable uses. As a plaster on the chest it draws the blood from the congested lungs to the skin, and in the footbath it draws the blood from the lungs to the feet. But it is still more valuable as an emetic. In these days of tainted foods we run considerable risk of poisoning, if not to the death, at least to the point of very great discomfort. A spoonful of mustard in a large glass of warm water is a splendid remedy in such cases, and it also stimulates.

Sugar cannot be beaten as a cure for cold in the head. It must be very finely powdered and used as a snuff. In some way it then acts as an astringent, and, if used in time, puts an end to the cold.

Eight out of ten cases of toothache can be relieved by getting some broad soda—bicarbonate of soda, not baking powder—dusting it on a piece of cotton wool, and placing this in the cavity. If all the teeth ache together the cause is generally acidity of the mouth. To that case dissolve the soda in warm water and wash the teeth with it. You will be well in an instant.

If you keep licorice in the house you have one of the very best cures for dyspepsia. A small piece of licorice, slowly dissolved in the mouth, covers the stomach with a protective coat and relieves the pain of inflammation.

A COMMENDATION.

Mr. EDITOR: Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. BROCKMAN, Bagnell, Mo. This remedy is for sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST.

The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

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FOR SALE BY

SISCO & CO., Nicotaville, Ky.

BEWARE OF THE KNIFE.

No profession has advanced more rapidly of late than surgery, but it should not be used except where absolutely necessary. In cases of piles, for example, it is seldom needed. Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures quickly and permanently. Unequalled for cuts, burns, bruises, wounds, skin diseases. Accept no counterfeits. "I was so troubled with bleeding piles that I took much blood and strength," says J. C. Phillips, Paris, Ill. "Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me in a short time." Soothes and heals. For sale by East End Drug Co.

THE SCHOOL.

IMPROVING SCHOOLYARDS.

Women Beautifying Unsightly Places in Many Towns.

Many branches of the women's auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Art association are giving primary attention to school surroundings. The yards, front and rear, where opportunity for improvement is open are no longer left in their grassless and undrained condition, says the New York Tribune. Trees are set along the earth strips, climbing shrubs planted along the walls, and flower beds laid out in artistic arrangement are scattered in the open spaces. The result is that many of the most unsightly schoolyards in various towns have become blooming and attractive areas, contributing alike to the comfort of the pupils and their artistic culture.

The programme of the auxiliary branches is to take the worst school areas first, and a most gratifying fuel is the interest which the children having the most squat home conditions have developed in promoting the improvement of the schoolyards. The juvenile tendency to destroy things of beauty has been easily checked, so that no efforts of the branches relative to schools have been wasted.

In some instances prizes for the best looking yards have introduced a profitable rivalry on the part of the schools. Among the various experiments tried is the successful one of encouraging the pupils to secure shrubs and plants and flowers for themselves and setting them out under older guidance. This plan has fostered a sense of ownership which inspires boys and girls to more attention and care of the improved yards.

One instance was cited in which the boys, with carts and wheelbarrows, cleared a rough space of debris and with hoes and rakes leveled the area, while the girls lent their aid in setting the vegetation for growth and development. This case was read as a text for the topic of teaching the children to take a prominent part in the beautifying and protection of school territory.

The auxiliary branches are not contenting their attention to schools. They are devoting time to the adornment of nooks by the side of railroads, unusually areas near factories and, in fact, bringing the aid of green nature to cover up and to screen places that offend the eye and detract from the general beauty of the town. Further, the auxiliaries have taken interest not only in matters of adornment, but in things sanitary, counseling with boards of health and inspiring the removal of whatever menaces the public health.

THE FARM.

APPLICATION OF MANURE.

The Best Periods for Hauling and Distributing on the Fields.

Whether the manure should be applied in the spring or the fall depends upon the character of the soil and the crop that is to occupy the land. Manuring in the fall is usually followed by corn or grass in the spring; more commonly corn, if the land has been in clover. It is an advantage to spread manure in the fall, as the frost and exposure to the air and rains convert it into a fine condition and hasten its decomposition, which is what the farmer desires. The hauling can then be done without hindrance, as no other farm work needs pressing attention, which brings the busy season of spring forward with a heavy portion of the work finished. It is feared by some farmers that by applying manure in the fall there seems a loss of ammonia. There is no doubt of the formation of ammonia, owing to the decomposition that takes place, but ammonia is largely absorbed by water, which carries it downward, and once it finds its way into the soil the vegetable and mineral acids with which it comes in contact change the ammonia into salts, which vary according to the kind of acid united to it. The salts of ammonia do not remain fixed in character, for being changeable, they are continually being broken into pieces and reformed by acids stronger than those to which they have been joined, and their character is regulated by the ingredients contained in the soil. The manure should be spread as soon as hauled, for if left in heaps the rains leach them, and the soil will be richer in some places than in others. The soil, however, must also be taken into consideration. It is not the better plan to spread the manure in the fall on light, sandy soil that is porous, for the heavy rains and melting snows of winter will carry away a great portion of it and cause waste of the soluble substances. On heavy soils, such as are underlaid with clay, the advantage is to spread in the fall, but if the land is rolling the manure should be plowed under in order to prevent loss. The plowing benefits the land by admitting the action of the elements to a certain depth below the surface, throws up the cut worms to the cold, and permits the soil to be broken to pieces and disintegrated. The ground should be left in a rough state for the reception of the manure, or else be passed over with a cultivator afterward. With this treatment the only work necessary for a corn crop the next spring is to put in the seed, as the best portion of the preparation will have been accomplished, as well as thinning out the cut worms, which is an important matter.

R.I.P.A.N.S.

I have experienced a wonderful result in using Ripsans Tabloes. I was seriously affected with indigestion and heartburn. A friend suggested trying Ripsans, and I was surprised at the improvement. On making application a few years ago for policy of insurance I was refused on account of a weak heart, but the same company passed me over, and I give Ripsans Tabloes credit for the health I am enjoying. I can certainly recommend them to any one suffering with palpitation of the heart or indigestion.

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Applied Science—Two years course, with Agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Deut. xxx, 11-20; Memory Verses, 15, 16—Hidden Text, 1 John v, 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stevens.

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It is the word is very high unto thee, in thy mouth and in thy heart, that thou sayest it.

He foresaw that they would wander from Him and be scattered among other nations, and He here instructs them what to do in such a case, and what He would do when they returned to Him with the whole heart. In these opening verses of our lesson He tells them that the means of their restoration did not have to be sought in heaven nor at the ends of the earth, but was always nigh them. God chose them to be a righteous people, He Himself being their righteousness. If they wandered from Him into unrighteousness, there was no way for them but to return to Him from whom they wandered. An unclouded eye would not see the death and resurrection of Christ in these words, but that is what Paul by the Spirit saw here when he quoted these words in Rom. x, 38, when he was setting forth that Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth. When we stand with God and see from His standpoint, we see His way of righteousness set forth everywhere from Gen. iii, 15, 21, to Rev. v, 9, 10, and onward, and it is always His own work, and His own work alone, by which He brings people near to Him or restores them when they wander away from Him.

B. H. I command thee this day to love the Lord thy God, to walk in His ways and to keep His commandments.

This, the Spirit says through Moses, to life and good, fruitfulness and blessing, and He faithfully set it before them that they might choose the right way. Thus also did Joshua before he left them, urging them to fear the Lord and serve Him, and yet telling them to make their choice (Josh. xxv, 14, 15), and encouraging them to a right decision by telling them how he had decided, whatever they might do. The righteousness which is required is to love the Lord our God with all our heart and soul and strength and our neighbor as ourself (Luke 1, 27, 28), and until this is done either by us or for us by another we are unrighteous and cannot inherit the kingdom (1 Cor. vi, 11), but the grace of God takes such unrighteous ones and makes them righteous with His own righteousness, 1 Thess. 5:16. Ye shall surely perish.

He plainly forewarns them that if they turn away from God and worship other gods this is what will happen, not because their God desired it, but because if they refused His love and the only way of life there was nothing for them but perishing because of their own wilfulness. See the strong words concerning God's unwillingness to have any one perish in Ezek. xviii, 23; xxix, 11; John iii, 16, 17; Pet. iii, 11. See the love of God for the wandering and the lost in Gen. iii, when He sought out Adam and Eve; in the beautiful stories of Luke xv, as well as in all His dealings with Israel, and remember that He says: "I am the Lord, I change not," Jesus Christ the same yesterday, today and forever" (Mal. iii, 6; Heb. xiii, 8).

19. 20. It is thy life and the length of thy days.

Not anything apart from Him, not

anything we can do, but He Himself is our life, and there is no life apart from Him. The New Testament makes this so very plain in such passages as I John v, 11, 12; Col. iii, 4; John xiv, 6, and the old Testament varies not, for hear the soul's cry in such words as these: "My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God." "Whom have I in heaven but Thee?" And there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee." "The Lord is my portion, with my soul" (Ps. xliii, 2; xliii, 25; Lam. iii, 24). One cannot read the chapter from which our lesson is taken without noticing the frequent repetition of the name "the Lord thy God," not less than fifteen times. Then if the previous chapters have been read there will come to mind these words, "That thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, the Lord thy God." In xxvii, 58, and there will doubtless come to mind chapter v, 6, 7, as the reason why they should obey and serve Him. But they did not know Him, they did not believe His words, and so they wandered. Israel's need is our need, and that is to see our utter helplessness to keep God's holy law, then to see Him who said: "Thy law is within my heart, I delight to do Thy will, to my God," and, receiving Him, rest in His righteousness. This for our redemption; then for the daily life He who redeemed us must live in us and as we let Him save us without any works of ours we must let Him work in us, both to will and to do of His good pleasure, working in us as that which is well pleasing in His sight (Phil. ii, 13; Heb. xii, 21). Only as we see His great love to us will we be constrained to yield our whole being to Him in glad surrender. As Dr. Murray says, we must become better acquainted with Jesus Christ in heaven for us. The knowledge of the greatness and glory of Jesus is the secret of a strong and holy life. This knowledge can be found only in the word of God, interpreted to us by the Holy Spirit, but the Holy Spirit cannot possibly lead us into the power and the blessing of God's word unless with our whole heart we hearken to His voice; Jesus Himself said, "The words that I speak unto you are spirit and are life" (John v, 39).

LINGERING SUMMER COLDS.

Don't let a cold run at this season. Summer colds are the hardest kind to cure and if neglected may linger along for months. A long siege like this will pull down the strongest constitution. One Minute Cough Cure will break up the attack at once. Safe, sure, acts at once. Cures coughs, colds, croak, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles. The children like it. For sale by East End Drug Co.



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there. It's only about two hundred and forty thousand miles."

"Waal, now!" exclaimed Mark in well feigned surprise.

She looked searchingly at him, but Mark looked as if he had simply received an interesting piece of information.

"Do you like poetry?" she asked chuckling the subject.

"Some."

"My favorite poet is Tennyson. Is he yours too?"

This was dangerous ground for Mark. He had a special fondness for poetry, and was more likely to betray himself on this than on any other subject.

"No," he said, "I love Shelley best."

"Why, Mr. Slack, how can you understand Shelley? I can't."

"Waal, he is kinder obscurelike."

"Do you remember any of his poems? If you do, I would like to hear you repeat it."

"Waal, I might give you a few lines of the 'Ode to the Spirit of Nature.'"

"Please do."

Mark would have done well to let the "Ode to the Spirit of Nature" alone; but with a beautiful girl beside him, the full moon sinking in the west and all nature in repose, he momentarily forgot his assumed character entirely. He began, intending to give only a few lines and not to forget his dialect; but the spirit of nature was in him as well as in the poem, and by the time he had recited a few lines he was as oblivious to the character of Slack, the farmer's son, as if he had been the poet himself. Suddenly he awoke to the consciousness of having given the whole poem in his natural tone and with his ordinary accent.

"Mr. Slack," said his listener when he had finished, "did you learn that from man in Jasper?"

"No—no—I—waal," he stammered. "I read it in a book."

He stole a glance at his companion, but failed to detect any unusual expression on her face. He took courage.

"What do you raise on your plantation?" she asked.

"Oh, we put in some potatoes and corn and straw this year."

"Straw?"

"No; not straw." Mark was as little conversant with the farmer's art as he was familiar with the poets. "I mean hay."

The girl looked at him and smiled.

"The wheat was all gotten in early this summer, I am told," she remarked casually.

"Yes, we got in our early. We just finished up before I left away."

"Why, Mr. Slack?"

Mark knew that he had blundered again.

"Wheat is gathered in July," she informed the young farmer.

"I mean the corn," he said wildly.

"The corn comes later. It is ripening now."

Mark felt it was all up with him so far as deceiving Miss Fain as to his being a farmer, but he struck out boldly to undo some of the mischief.

"Waal, you see, Miss Fain, to tell the whole truth, did he don't reckon much on my farmen. He says I oughter be a professor or sompin' o' that sort."

"A gentleman, for instance?"

Mark made no reply. For the first time he detected irony in her tone.

"Mr. Slack—if that is really your name, which I don't believe—you are certainly not very complimentary to my sense of perception."

"How so?"

"In trying to make me think you are not an educated gentleman."

Mark saw the futility of keeping up the sham with Miss Laura Fain any longer. He resolved to give her so much of his confidence as was necessary to keep her from betraying him, if indeed he could do so at all. His manner and tone changed in a twinkling.

"I will be frank with you. I am not what I have pretended, but I am not here to injure you or yours."

"Who are you?" She spoke with a certain severity that she had not shown before.

"I cannot tell you. My secret is not my own."

"Are you a Union man?"

"Yes."

"A northerner?"

"Yes; but let that suffice. You would regret it if I should confide anything more to you. Yet from this brief interview I have learned to trust you so sufficiently to place my life in your keeping."

She thought a moment. A faint shudder passed over her.

"I don't want to know your secret."

"Will you tell your mother what you have discovered?" asked Mark anxiously.

"Not for worlds."

"You suspect?" He paused and looked at her inquiringly.

"Yes, yes. Don't say any more. Don't breathe another word. Only go away from here as soon as possible."

"I shall go tomorrow morning. I shall always hold you in grateful remembrance. You are a splendid—a lovely woman. I owe you—"

"Yes, yes; go—go early."

She rose and went into the house. In a few minutes a colored boy came out and told Mark that he would show him to his room. As Mark had been there before, he knew this meant that he was expected to retire for the night.

As he went by the parlor he glanced in. The mother sat by a lamp on a "center table" reading. Miss Fain's face was also bent over a book. It was white as the margin of the page she pretended to read.

"What bright star is that?" pointing.

"Venus, I reckon."

"I wonder how far it is from us?" she said musingly.

"Venus? Why Venus is sixty-eight millions of miles, I reckon."

"I happen to know that's a correct answer."

Mark suddenly became conscious of having forgotten himself. He recollect ed his critical position and resolved to proceed with greater care.

"How far is the moon?" asked Miss Fain.

"The moon's a hundred million miles, I reckon."

"Oh, no. You're far out of the way

his life in his hands, and studiously avoided looking at him at all.

"Waal, now!" exclaimed Mark in well feigned surprise.

She looked searchingly at him, but Mark looked as if he had simply received an interesting piece of information.

"Do you like poetry?" she asked chuckling the subject.

"Some."

"My favorite poet is Tennyson. Is he yours too?"

This was dangerous ground for Mark. He had a special fondness for poetry, and was more likely to betray himself on this than on any other subject.

"No," he said, "I love Shelley best."

"Why, Mr. Slack, how can you understand Shelley? I can't."

"Waal, he is kinder obscurelike."

"Do you remember any of his poems? If you do, I would like to hear you repeat it."

"Waal, I might give you a few lines of the 'Ode to the Spirit of Nature.'"

"Please do."

Mark would have done well to let the "Ode to the Spirit of Nature" alone; but with a beautiful girl beside him, the full moon sinking in the west and all nature in repose, he momentarily forgot his assumed character entirely. He began, intending to give only a few lines and not to forget his dialect; but the spirit of nature was in him as well as in the poem, and by the time he had recited a few lines he was as oblivious to the character of Slack, the farmer's son, as if he had been the poet himself. Suddenly he awoke to the consciousness of having given the whole poem in his natural tone and with his ordinary accent.

"Mr. Slack," said his listener when he had finished, "did you learn that from man in Jasper?"

"No—no—I—waal," he stammered. "I read it in a book."

He stole a glance at his companion, but failed to detect any unusual expression on her face. He took courage.

"What do you raise on your plantation?" she asked.

"Oh, we put in some potatoes and corn and straw this year."

"Straw?"

"No; not straw." Mark was as little conversant with the farmer's art as he was familiar with the poets. "I mean hay."

The words were scarcely spoken when the muscles of the girl's face contracted into an expression of horror. Mark could not understand why her speech had so affected her. The natural uncertainty of his position prompted him to look about him for the cause. Glancing out of the front window he saw a soldier in gray uniform on horseback in the net of raining down to open the gate.

"The fellow gone?" asked Fitz Hugh.

"Indeed, of course he's gone," said Laura, with a heavy bosom.

"Where'd he go? I wish you wouldn't talk so much to mamma. She will be suspicious of every poor beggar that asks a favor. The man's name was Slack. There're plenty of Slacks among the poor whites about here. I have a sick taint of that name on my hands now not a mile up the road."

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Deut. xxx, 11-20; Memory Verses, 15, 18—Golden Text, I John v, 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stevens.

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It is written, "The word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it."

He foresaw that they would wander from Him and be scattered among other nations, and He here instructs them what to do in such a case, and what He would do when they returned to Him with the whole heart. In these opening verses of our lesson He tells them that the means of their restoration did not have to be sought in heaven nor at the ends of the earth, but was always nigh them. God chose them to be a righteous people. He Himself being their righteousness. If they wandered from Him into unrighteousness, there was no way for them but to return to Him from whom they wandered. An unholied eye would not see the death and resurrection of Christ in these words, but that is what Paul by the Spirit saw here when he quoted these words in Rom. x, 38, when he was setting forth that Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth. When we stand with God and see from His standpoint, we see His way of righteousness set forth everywhere from Gen. iii, 15, 21, on to Rev. v, 9, 10, and onward, and it is always His own work, and His own work alone, by which He brings people near to Him or restores them when they wander away from Him.

13, 14 I command thee this day to love the Lord thy God, to walk in His ways and to keep His commandments.

This, the Spirit says through Moses, is life and good, fruitfulness and blessing, and He faithfully set it before them that they might choose the right way. Thus also did Joshua before he left them, urging them to fear the Lord and serve Him, and yet telling them to make their choice (Josh. xxv, 14, 15), and encouraging them to a right decision by telling them how he had decided, whatever they might do. The righteousness which is required is to love the Lord our God with all our heart and soul and strength and our neighbor as ourselves (Luke x, 27, 28), and until this is done either by us or for us by another we are unrighteous and cannot inherit the kingdom (1 Cor. vi, 11), but the grace of God takes such unrighteous ones and makes them righteous with His own righteousness, 15, 18 Ye shall surely perish.

He plainly forewarns them that if they turn away from God and worship other gods this is what will happen, not because their God desired it, but because if they refused His love and the only way of life there was nothing for them but perishing because of their own willfulness. See the strong words concerning God's unwillingness to have any one perish in Ezek. xviii, 23; xxii, 11; John iii, 16, 11 Pet. iii, 9. See the love of God for the wandering and the lost in Gen. iii, when He sought out Adam and Eve; in the beautiful stories of Luke xv, as well as in all His dealings with Israel, and remember that He says: "I am the Lord, I change not," "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, today and forever" (Mal. iii, 6; Heb. xiii, 8).

19, 20 It is thy life and the length of thy days.

Not anything apart from Him, not anything we can do, but He Himself is our life, and there is no life apart from Him. The New Testament makes this so very plain in such passages as I John v, 11, 12; Col. iii, 4; John xiv, 6, and the Old Testament varies not, for hear the saintly cry in such words as these: "My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God." "Whom have I in heaven but Thee? And there is none upon earth that I desire beside Thee." "The Lord is my portion, with my soul" (Psa. xxxii, 2; xliii, 25; Lam. iii, 24). One cannot read the chapter from which our lesson is taken without noticing the frequent repetition of the name "the Lord thy God," not less than fifteen times. Then if the previous chapters have been read there will come to mind these words, "That thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, the Lord thy God." In xxviii, 58, and there will doubtless come to mind chapter v, 6, 7, as the reason why they should obey and serve Him. But they did not know Him, they did not believe His words, and so they wandered. Israel's need is our need, and that is to see our utter helplessness to keep God's holy law, then to see Him who said: "Thy law is within my heart. I delight to do Thy will, O my God," and, receding from His righteously, rest in His righteousness. This for our redemption; then for the daily life He who redeemed us must live in us and as we let Him save us without any works of ours we must let Him work in us, both to will and to do of His good pleasure, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight (Phil. ii, 13; Hebr. xii, 21). Only as we see His great love to us will we be constrained to yield our whole being to Him in glad surrender. As Dr. Murray says, we must become better acquainted with Jesus Christ in heaven for us. The knowledge of the greatness and glory of Jesus is the secret of a strong and holy life. This knowledge can be found only in the word of God, interpreted to us by the Holy Spirit, but the Holy Spirit cannot possibly lead us into the power and the blessing of God's word unless with our whole heart we hearken to His voice. Jesus Himself said, "The words that I speak unto you are spirit and are life" (John v, 39).

LINGERING SUMMER COLDS.
Don't let a cold run at this season. Summer colds are the hardest kind to cure and if neglected may linger along for months. A long siege like this will pull down the strongest constitution. One Minuteman Cough Cure will break up the attack at once. Safe, sure, acts at once. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles. The children like it. For sale by East End Drug Co.



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Mark left Uncle Daniel chuckling on his barrel and strolled about the grounds. Presently he found himself walking near the front of the house. The mother and daughter sat on the veranda in the moonlight. Presently the daughter came down the steps and advanced to where Mark was loitering.

"Mamma says that if you like you may—she would be pleased to have you come up and sit on the veranda."

"Thank you!" Mark was about to lift his hat in his usual deferential manner, but suddenly remembered that he was not supposed to be a gentleman. He followed the girl up to the veranda, and she seated a seat for him near where they were sitting.

"Your brother is a good deal younger than you," said the mother when Mark was seated.

"Oh, yes, ma'am: he is ten years younger."

"You don't resemble each other at all. You are light, and he is dark."

"So we don't. Jakey's my stepbrother, you know."

"You didn't tell us that," remarked the lady.

"You're very thoughtful of him," said Miss Laura, "considering he is only your stepbrother."

"Waal, ma'am, I'm very fond of him all the same."

"He seems to be a peculiar child."

"Yes, Jakey, he is peculiar, very peculiar, ma'am."

"You haven't told us your name yet," said the mother.

"Shack. I'm Farmer Shack's son."

"How many field hands does your father own?"

"Father, he don't own no niggers at all. We're just only poor whites."

"You're very frank about it," said Laura.

"Waal, there ain't no use makeup pretensions."

"And you go to Chattanooga tomorrow?" asked the mother.

"Yes, ma'am: I call'lu ter do some tradin' thar."

"And you will return this way?"

"I reckon I'll be along byar in a few days."

The mother continued the pumping process for awhile, but whether she made no progress, or whether Mark succeeded in establishing himself in her confidence, she arose and walked with all the stateliness of a southern high born matron into the house. There she resumed the book she had been reading earlier in the evening.



"What bright star is that?"

Mark had kept up his assumed character very well during her presence. Now that he was left alone with the daughter he was put to a much severer test. The girl had something of the stateliness of her mother as that stateliness had appeared in her mother's youth. Mark had been so used from his childhood to meet a refined bearing with one equally refined that he found it difficult to avoid doing so now.

"Don't you love to look at the stars, Mr. Shack?" asked the young lady.

"Waal, ya, Miss."

"My name is Laura Fain."

"I hev always been fond o' the science o'— He paused; he suddenly remembered that poor "white trash" were not usually versed in any of the sciences.

"Astronomy?" she supplied.

"Waal, ya."

"How did you come to learn astronomy?"

"Ol, I don't know nothin' bout it," he said quickly. "I hearn a man at Jasper talken onc. He said a heap o' quare things."

"What bright star is that?" pointing.

"Venus, I reckon."

"I wonder how far it is from us?" she said musingly.

"Venus? Why Venus is sixty-eight millions of miles, I reckon."

"I happen to know that's a correct answer."

Mark suddenly became conscious of having forgotten himself. He recollects his critical position and resolved to proceed with greater care.

"How far is the moon?" asked Miss Fain.

"The moon's a hundred million miles, I reckon."

"Oh, no. You're far out of the way

there. It's only about two hundred and forty thousand miles."

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She looked searchingly at him, but Mark looked as if he had simply received an interesting piece of information.

"Do you like poetry?" she asked changing the subject.

"Some ait."

"My favorite poet is Tennyson. Is he yours too?"

This was dangerous ground for Mark. He had a special fondness for poetry, and was more likely to betray himself on this than on any other subject.

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"Why, Mr. Shack, how can you understand Shelley? I can't."

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"I'll do."

Mark would have done well to let the "Ode to the Spirit of Nature" alone; but with a beautiful girl beside him, the half moon sinking in the west and all nature in repose, he momentarily forgot his assumed character entirely. He began, intending to give only a few lines and not to forget his dialect; but the spirit of nature was in him as well in the poem, and by the time he had recited a few lines he was as oblivious to the character of Shack, the farmer's son, as if he had been the poet himself. Suddenly he awoke to the consciousness of having given the whole poem in his natural tone and with his ordinary accent.

"Mr. Shack," said his listener when he had finished, "did you learn that from a man in Jasper?"

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"What do you raise on your plantation?" she asked.

"Oh, we put in some potatoes and corn and straw this year."

"Straw?"

"No, no; not straw." Mark was as little conversant with the farmer's art as he was familiar with the poets. "I mean hay."

The girl looked at him and smiled.

"The wheat was all gotten in early this summer. I am told," she remarked casually.

"Yes, we got in our early. We jest finished up before I left away."

"Why, Mr. Shack?"

Mark knew that he had blundered again.

"Wheat is gathered in July," she informed the young farmer.

"I mean the corn," he said wildly.

"The corn comes later. It is ripening now."

Mark felt it was all up with him so far as deceiving Miss Fain as to his being a farmer, but he struck out boldly to undo some of the mischief.

"Waal, you say, Miss Fain, to tell the whole truth, did he don't reckon much on my farmen. He says I oughter be a professor or som'eyin' o' that sort."

"A gentleman, for instance."

Mark made no reply. For the first time he detected irony in her tone.

"Mr. Shack—if it is really your name, which I don't believe—you are certainly not very complimentary to my sense of perception."

"How so?"

"In trying to make me think you are not an educated gentleman."

Mark saw the futility of keeping up the sham with Miss Laura Fain any longer. He resolved to give her so much of his confidence as was necessary to keep her from betraying him, if indeed he could do so at all. His manner and his tone changed in a twinkling.

"I will be frank with you. I am not what I have pretended, but I am not here to injure you or yours."

"Who are you?" She spoke with a certain severity that she had not shown before.

"I cannot tell you. My secret is not my own."

"Was there a special reason?"

"Certainly. I positively couldn't stand it another day not to see you. Besides we are momentarily expecting orders to cross to this side of the river."

"But you will be nearer to us then won't you?"

"I am afraid not. Once on this side we'll not stop nearer than Dallas or Poco's. We may join Colonel Forrest near Sparta, or wherever he may be, doubtless somewhere in the enemy's rear. He seldom troubles the Yankees in front. But you are not listening, my darling, and you are pale. You are not well?"

"Certainly not."

"You are sorry that I came?"

"Why, Cameron, what do you mean? You know I always want you to come."

She led the way into the sitting room, from which Mark had disappeared but a minute before—a minute is a long while sometimes. Mrs. Fain entered and received the guest most graciously.

Captain Cameron Fitz Hugh was a young Virginian, a graduate of the University of Virginia law school, the son of wealthy parents, whose acres and negroes were numbered by thousands. He had known the Fains before the war, Mrs. Fain having been born and reared in the Old Dominion. During a visit of Laura to his people, shortly before the breaking out of hostilities, he had fallen in love with her, had proposed and was accepted. Both families being agreeable, the two were engaged to be married.

"This is an unexpected pleasure, captain," said Mrs. Fain.

"I did not suppose I could get away today."

"Everything is unexpected in these times. We never know who is coming to us. Last night I slept miserably for fear that we harbored a guerrilla in the house."

"How is that?" asked Captain Fitz Hugh.

"Where are the strangers, Laura?"

"I think they are gone, mamma."

"A countryman and his little brother," said Mrs. Fain to the captain. "Laura

thought him quite a gentleman for one so poorly dressed."

"But I changed my mind, mamma," said Laura quickly.

"And what was the occasion of so sudden a bouleversement?" asked the captain.

"Why—why, when we were sitting on the veranda after you went in, mamma—"

"Sitting on the veranda with a community?" exclaimed the lover.

"Well, yes; mamma said to invite him up. But I was going to say—" Laura's inventive powers had gained time to act by the interruption—"I found that he was only an ignorant farmer after all, for I asked him how the moon was, and he said he reckoned it was a hundred million miles."

"That doesn't prove anything," Fitz Hugh remarked. "I don't believe there's an officer in my regiment knows that. But it becomes us to be very careful. The commanding general has made it known officially through his staff officers that he is especially desirous of concealing his intentions. One spy penetrating for even a day at Chattanooga might frustrate all his plans. If the enemy knew that we are concentrating there, and how weak we are there at present, he would or at least he should come down with a large force and drive us south."



Don't Use Spectacles

Unless you need them; and if you use them be sure they fit your need.

I will give thorough examination with the above instrument, FREE OF CHARGE, which always indicates the correct glasses to use. If you don't need glasses I will tell you so.

T. A. Robinson,

Optician and Jeweler

Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

WHAT'S YOUR FACE WORTH?

Sometimes a fortune, but never, if you have a sallow complexion, a jaded look, moth patches and blotches on the skin,—all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25 cents at East End Drug Co's.

Berea College Chemical Laboratory.

I am prepared to make sanitary and mineral analyses of water. Sanitary analysis determines whether or not water is safe to drink.

E. W. TODD,
Berea, Ky.
Chemist.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY AND MADISON MONUMENTAL WORKS

Head stones, urns, monuments and marble and granite work of all kinds. Prices governed by quality of material. Prices reasonable. Only first-class work done. All work guaranteed.

GOLDEN & FLORA, RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets.

2-20-3

TAKE CARE OF THE STOMACH.

The man or woman whose digestion is perfect and whose stomach performs its every function is never sick. Kodol cleanses, purifies and sweetens the stomach and cures positively and permanently all stomach troubles, indigestion and dyspepsia. It is the wonderful reconstructive tonic that is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by conveying to their bodies all of the nourishment in the food they eat.

Rev. J. H. Holladay, of Hotloday, Miss., writes: "Kodol has cured me. I consider it the best remedy I ever used for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was given up by physicians. Kodol saved my life." Take it after meals. For sale by East End Drug Co.

Farm for Sale

One Mile West of Panola, Madison County, Ky.

Containing about one hundred and seventy-five (175) acres of good grazing or corn land; well watered; about twenty-five (25) acres of good timber, oak, hickory, maple, etc.; good bearing orchard of apples, peaches, pears, etc.; good six-room dwelling with good spring near the door; stable and corn-crib with sheds and outbuildings.

Will be sold as a whole or in tracts to suit purchasers.

For price, terms, etc., address,

Thomas Million,
Richmond, Ky.

Or call at the farm.

6-11-02

CHURCH AND COLLEGE CHAPEL DIRECTORY.

The Church of Christ (Union) Tabernacle—Rev. G. A. Burress, D. D. Pastor

Preaching—Sunday 11:00 a.m.
Sunday school—9:45 a.m.
Prayer Meeting—Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

College Chapel—Tabor College.

Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.—9:20 a.m.
Sunday Chapel Services—7:30 p.m.

Church of Christ (Disciples) Chestnut Avenue—Rev. H. J. Bertram, Pastor

Preaching—Sunday 11:00 a.m.
Sunday school—Sunday, 9:45 a.m.
Young People's Meeting—Sunday, 7:30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting—Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Episcopal Church, Richmond Avenue—Pastor

Preaching—Sunday 11:00 a.m.
Sunday school—9:45 a.m.
Prayer Meeting—Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Congregational Church, Chestnut Avenue—Pastor

Sunday school—Sunday 9:45 a.m.
Song Service—Sunday, 7:30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting—Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Methodist Church, Chestnut Avenue—Pastor

Preaching—Sunday 11:00 a.m.
Sunday school—9:45 a.m.
Prayer Meeting—Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Local and Personal

BEST BREAD at Bicknell & Early's.

Miss Sallie Chrisman, of Panola, was in town Monday.

Nine Bakers, all of kin, left Friday morning for Missouri.

Jim Racer thinks that nothing sticks to you like a Burr.

For FRESH GRAHAM FLOUR go to Sharp's mill on Saturday.

Edwin R. Embree leaves tomorrow to Yale to resume studies.

Mrs. W. H. Robe left Saturday for a visit to relatives at Lebanon.

C. L. Ogg is building a good addition to his photograph gallery.

Harley M. Racer is at home in his barber shop over the post-office.

Prof. Marsh and family are at home in the house just east of Welch's.

Judge Gay got brick from the College brickyard for his new chimneys.

C. M. See and family will occupy the Gay property on Chestnut avenue.

The "Free Sewing Machine" offer on our second page is a liberal one.

The brick made at the College brickyard are of very excellent quality.

Prof. and Mrs. S. C. Mason returned from their Michigan trip Thursday.

Miss Josephine A. Robinson accompanied by her mother arrived Friday.

When Welch gets out of an article you can plainly see the differences in price.

Rev. A. P. Smith was at Crooked Creek Sunday filling his regular appointment.

Jack Burnam, our barber, is building a neat dwelling for himself on Short street.

The parsonage of Second church will be ready for occupancy in about four weeks.

Two good rooms for rent up stairs or down. Enquire of John Dodwell, Citizen Office.

The enrollment at the public school, white, for August was 158. Average attendance, 123.

The premiums we offer to subscribers are of the very best quality. See the second page.

Louis Hardin and family are in need of assistance. There is serious illness with them.

Misses Douglas, Van Horne and Himrod arrived Friday, reporting a very enjoyable vacation.

Died, at Whites Station Saturday night, Mrs. Theodore Dunn, after an illness of several months.

Rev. Green D. Todd, a former student at Berea, is at home this week with his parents at Asbury.

Edwin S. Fee, of Clarksburg, Ind., came in Monday on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Laura Fee Embree.

If you will look on the second page at "Our Premium Offers," you will see something to your advantage.

Rev. H. G. Turner has been re-appointed by his conference to the Methodist church at Richmond.

Pullets Wanted—I will pay cash for some extra good pullets at \$1 per pound. H. M. Jones.

The baby boy of Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Davis has been seriously ill from cholera infantum, but is recovering.

Remember that you not only buy everything cheaper at Welch's, but he gives a rebate equal to 4 per cent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brannan went to Barboursville Thursday for a few days' visit among friends, returning Sunday.

W. C. Kelly and wife, and his father-in-law, Mr. West, of Paint Lick, have moved here, and are living on Center street.

Charles L. Hanson, of Berea, and Miss Blanche Muzette Tou Valle, of Celina, O., were married at Covington Sunday, Aug. 31.

P. J. Panley has returned from a week's visit among friends in Estill county. He reports corn crops good, Kentucky river low.

Rev. R. R. Noel protracted the meetings at Silver Creek Baptist church from Sunday. Four additions to the church. He closes to-night.

Ground was broken Saturday for the new Men's Industrial building for Berea College. The building is to be of brick, three stories high, and will cover an area of 250 feet by 180 feet.

Six quart tin pail, 11 cents.
Three cakes tur soap, 5 "

Four ounce smelling salts, 10 "
All first quality goods at THE TEN CENT STORE, next door to post office, Richmond, Ky.

C. C. Rhodus has bought out the entire interest of Dr. P. Cornelius in the East End Drug Co. The business will be conducted under the old name, and Dr. Pettus will be the pharmacist as heretofore.

WANTED 5 YOUNG MEN from Madison County at once to prepare for positions in the Government Service. Railway Mail Clerks, Letter Carriers, Custom House and Departmental Clerks, etc. Apply to Interstate Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A good quantity of homespun linen and woolen cloth, bed covers and other fireside products, has been brought in by students and sold to Mrs. Graham, who has charge of this department for the College. She can buy all that is brought if it is of good quality.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

On account of the opening of the Fall Term of Berea College yesterday we have an over supply of LOCALS and COLLEGE ITEMS for this issue and we have not put in our regular CORRESPONDENCE. Please pardon the omission and kindly send us a fresh supply of news for next week.

Yours faithfully, THE EDITOR.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

George Dick has returned for another year in college.

Instructor McCune returned from his vacation Tuesday.

About a dozen students joined the excursion train at Winchester Tuesday.

Between forty five and fifty students from the North came in Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Racer arrived Tuesday, and have rooms with Mrs. A. E. Todd.

George Roberts with two sisters and a brother are at home in the Colington house on Center street.

Mr. and Mrs. Short and family have returned and are at home to friends. Robert is in college again.

O. M. Simpson, of Alexis, Ill., a now student at the College, will be the leader of the College band this year.

Herm. Klimawrites from Washington, D. C., "I feel strange that I am not one of the many who are starting a new school year, but I hope to send a substitute."

The Fall term of Berea College opened yesterday with the largest attendance ever known, and new students are coming in on every train, road and bridle-path.

Dr. S. B. Dudley, of Oberlin, Ohio, who has been in Europe for a year of special study, has been here spending a week with an old college mate, Prof. H. M. Jones. Dr. Dudley went North yesterday.

W. H. Humphrey, who has spent the summer in Milwaukee, Wis., as waiter in the Plankinton House, was chosen from among fifty-two waiters in that establishment as delegate to represent the Plankinton House at the National Waiters' union, which met in Chicago Sept. 1-5.

Among the students who came in this week are our old acquaintances: Harley Racer; A. E. Sniffen; G. C. McClelland; J. M. Brown; H. M. Ernst; J. C. Stratton; E. M. Gentry; A. B. Jones; S. J. McComis; H. H. Clark; T. Leahy; J. L. Atkeson; Norman Frost; B. E. Walker; P. O. Derthick; S. V. Metzger; E. S. Taylor and several other young men. And of the young ladies who were here last year: Misses Frances M. Berry; Ellen Click; E. L. Lewis; Carlotta M. Osborne; Margaret L. Cathwell; Sophia M. Overstreet; Alice D. McKee; Edith L. Ruddock and Laura A. Washburn and several others are here to resume their studies.

Get your friends to help you. Remember THE CITIZEN is 50 cents a year. Address John Dodwell, THE CITIZEN.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

For a bad taste in the mouth take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

WATER CURE FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

Take two cups of hot water half an hour before each meal and just before going to bed, also a drink of water, hot or cold, about two hours after each meal. Take lots of outdoor exercise—walk, ride, drive. Make a regular habit of this and in many cases chronic constipation may be cured without the use of any medicine. When a purgative is required take something mild and gentle like Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

Take two cups of pure coffee to the pound. Who knows how much coffee and how much stale eggs and glue called glazing there is in instant coffee? This is all coffee—nothing else.

Instant coffee is all coffee—never cleaned. The sealed package keeps it fresh and nice.

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Two hundred thousand (200,000) hard-burned brick for sale in the lot or in quantities to suit purchaser.

All whole brick \$10 per 1,000. As put up in the stack (merchantable), \$8 per 1,000.

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Time Table in Effect July 1, 1902.

Going North. Train 6, Daily.

Leave Berea.....11:30 a.m.

Arrive Richmond.....12:10 p.m.

Arrive Paris.....3:15 p.m.

Arrive Cincinnati.....4:00 p.m.

Going South. Train 1, Daily.

Leave Berea.....1:22 p.m.

Arrive Livingston.....2:18 p.m.

J. W. Stephens, Ticket Agent.

Information.

If you desire information about any section of the United States, Canada or Mexico and its business opportunities, we will send you a large bundle of literature for 50¢. Hand the fifty cents to the editor of this paper, and he will forward your name to us.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Geo. D. White, of the Glade district, as candidate for Circuit Clerk of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

10-3-02.